Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, 1826. [NO. 462.

...M.]

...AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
...EDWARD J. HALE,
...per annum, payable in advance.

...SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per ... first, and 30 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ... insertions desired, or the will be con... other orders, and charged accordingly. ... Editor must be post paid.

For Sale.

...GS prime Coffee, ... Goods, &c.
L. FITZHARRIS.
..., March 1, 1826.—56tf

Whiskey & Rum,

...anding from the Steam Boat.
...Philadelphia Whiskey.
...New England Rum.
For sale by WILKINGS & CO.

...t Cooking Stove for Sale.

...NG STOVE, with Copper Boilers and ... in use of which there ...nvenience and economy of fuel. War... Apply t...
...MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

For Sale,

...Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
...crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, as...
...sorted
...Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
...ch, 1826. 53

Job Work.

...Office of the Observer has received some ... additions to the Fancy Job Type of ... establishment, and is prepared to execute work ... manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.
...1826.

Lottery Tickets.

...Subscriber will receive and forward (free ... expense) orders for tickets in any of the ... Lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize ...
E. J. HALE.

...Method of lighting large apartments.—...Castelli, mechanician of Venice, dis...guished by many important discoveries, ...vented a new process for lighting pub... rooms. It is well known that Rumford ...others endeavored in vain to discover ...means of dispensing with chandeliers, ...inconvenient in theatres and other halls ...audience. The new process employed ...at Venice has completely succeeded, and ...leaves nothing to be desired. Instead of ...those silk mirrors, the light of several lan... is concentrated on an opening in the ...ceiling of the hall, (probably the ceiling,) ...which falls upon a system of lenses, plano... convex, which fill the opening, (a foot in ...diameter,) and distribute through the a... different rays, which, falling parallel on ...the glasses, issue divergingly. From the ...floor or pit, nothing is perceived but the ...lenses, which resemble a chafing dish of ...live coals, illuminating the whole house, ...but not dazzling or fatiguing the eye. Be... the advantage of being more equal ...diffused, the light is more intense than that ...of a chandelier; there is not a spot in the ...house where one cannot see to read with the ...greatest facility.

The Andersonian Society of Glasgow has ...*received from M. Dolland, the largest so...* ...*lar microscope that optician has ever con...* ...*structed. The first trial of this superb in...* ...*strument disclosed some wonderful pheno...* ...*mena. Hundreds of insects were discov...* ...*ered, devouring the body of a gnat, and* ...*others had lived luxuriously for several* ...*months on the leg of a moth. These ani...* ...*malcules were magnified so as to appear* ...*several inches long, their actual size being* ...*somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth* ...*part of an inch. The mineral kingdom af...* ...*forded another display of brilliant objects:* ...*their crystallization, and the splendour of* ...*their coloring, exceed any thing the most* ...*lively imagination can possibly conceive.*

Cranberries.—As this fruit is largely em...ployed in most families, some persons may ...be glad to be informed, that these berries ...may be preserved several years, merely by ...drying them a little in the sun, and the ...stopping them closely in dry bottles.

Parkes.

Strawberry.—It has been said that this ...fruit has the property of dissolving the tar...tarous incrustations upon the teeth; and ...in confidence, those who have been affected with ...the gout and nephritic diseases stone, &c. ...have found great relief by eating them ve...freely.

"A Welch Rabbit."—Bread and cheese ...toasted—that is, a Welch rare bit.

Lorenzo Dow, is now travelling through ...the state of Ohio, preaching occasionally ...to large audiences.

A hard case.—Mr. John C. Singletary of ...Portage county, (Ohio,) has recently been ...mulcted in 600 dollars damages, for a slan...der uttered by his loving spouse. Poor ...fellow! He had much better have remain...ed Mr. *Single* Terry all his life, than to ...take a help meet who will *talk* away his ...hard earnings thus. But the tongue is an ...unruly member which no man can tame.

Com. Adv.

Whimsical Anecdote.—A circumstance which, when related to us by a good mimic, excited our risibility in a high degree, and struck us as scarcely less ludicrous than the celebrated story of *Monsieur Tonson*, occurred some time ago at a Circuit Court of Judiciary, and in the presence of a Judge whose peculiarities of temper and manner are more than compensated by his many amiable and excellent qualities. Their Lordships and suite had just met, and were proceeding to investigate rather an interesting case, when their deliberations were interrupted by a knocking at the outer court door. Again and again the shrill-tongued Macer ejaculated "Silence! Silence there!" to little or no purpose; when the Judge exclaimed "what's the meaning of all that noise? Macer, officers, what are you about, that you don't put an end to that constant shuffle-shaffling?" Officer—"It's a man, my Lord." "A man! what man, Sir? Who, where is he, and what does he want?" "He's at the outside, please your Lordship, and wan's to get in." "Well, keep him out, keep him out, I say, Sir." The officer bowed or nodded assent, and the business of the court proceeded. By and bye, however, an individual possessing the right of *entre*, walked into the hall of justice; and "the man," watching his opportunity, slipped in at the same time. By a levity and restlessness, however, by no means uncommon, he had not been well in, till he wished to get out again; applying, perhaps, to a Court of Law what Chaucer presumptuously says of the blessed state of matrimony—

> "Marriage is like a rabble rout—
> Those that are out, would fain be in,
> And those that are in, would fain be out."

With this he began to jostle every body near him; a proceeding which not only created a new hubbub, but drew forth a fresh rebuke. Judge—"What's all this now?—Even if my ears were as sharp as that of Dionysius, and the room in which I sat as well contrived as the celebrated vaults in which he kept his prisoners, it would be impossible to hear one word that the witness is saying." Officer—"It's the man, my Lord."—"What! the same man?" "The *verra* same!" "Well, what does he want now?" "He wants to get out, please your Lordship." "Wants to get out! Then keep him *in*—keep him in, I say, Sir." The obedient officer did as he was directed; but the persevering man was not to be so easily driven from his purposes. Watching an opportunity, therefore, and elbowing his way to an open window, he mounted on what is called the *sole* and appeared, contrary to all rule, to be meditating his escape in that direction. But the vigilant officer again caught the tartar, and again interfering, a fresh tumult ensued. His Lordship appeared angry (as well he might) and a third time exclaimed, "What's the matter now?—is there to be no end to this?" Officer—"It's the man, my Lord." "What! the same man again? Show me the fellow, and I'll man him." The officer here pointed to a respectable enough looking individual, who, as he said, "had cruppen up on the window sole, and wanted to get down again." Judge—"Upon the window sole! Well keep him *up*—keep him up, I say, Sir, if it should be till the day of judgment." (Perhaps his Lordship meant the *hour* of judgment.) It is almost needless to add, that these successive interruptions threw the audience into a roar of laughter, and that the incorrigible *man*, while held in durance on the window sole, had far more eyes turned upon him, than either the prisoners or witnesses at the bar.—[*Dumfries Courier.*]

The late Queen's Jewels.—As some of our fair readers may be pleased to see how richly some members of the sex are attired in the old world, we present them with a copy of the bill of a London jeweller, for a single purchase of the present King, when Prince of Wales, for the use of his bride, the late unhappy Queen:

1794, November.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Bought of Nathaniel Jefferies,

A pair of superb brilliant ear-rings,	8,000*l.*
A necklace and fall, with five large drops,	15,000
A cornet in brilliants,	2,200
A wreath of oak for a bandeau,	1,100
Coronet, with rose, thistle and feathers,	8,000
A pair of pearl bracelets, with brilliant locks,	1,500
A large locket circle of brilliants,	500
A superb brilliant stomacher,	8,000
A setting for a picture, with large brilliants, coronet and ornaments,	4,300
A large pearl necklace and fall, and four large pearl drops,	1,300
A rouge box with brilliants, and cypher and coronet,	400
A pair of bracelets, bought by your Royal Highness' desire, of Desymons,	735
A rich brilliant watch and chain, &c.	2,950
An enamelled opera glass, with circles of large brilliants,	500
	54,685*l*

Equal to $242,820.

Note. The above sum was reduced by the verdict of the jury empannelled to assess the value, to 50,997*l.* 10*s.* [equal to $222,-654] which sum was paid for them.

These jewels are stated in the London papers to have mysteriously disappeared, and the John Bull put the question plumply to that distinguished patriot, Alderman Wood, to know what has become, not only of the jewels, but of the subscriptions which he received for purchasing the late Queen a suit of plate.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the New York American.

The Speech of Mr. White, Senator from *Tennessee*, on the Panama Mission, has been published in the National Intelligencer.—We are struck with this passage:

"But it is said commercial men are friendly to this mission, and that is one of its recommendations. Yes, Mr. President, and it would be difficult to get up a project, at all connected with commerce, to which they would be unfriendly. They very wisely look steadily to their own interests; and if by *possibility* they may be benefitted, no matter how hazardous to all the other concerns of the Government they will be always willing you should embark in it."

This is an old and vugar slander, unworthy of the place when it was uttered, and of the respectable individual who uttered it. Mr. Burke, in one of his oratorical flights, afforded the ground-work for much subsequent slander on the mercantile characters and men, who have no pretensions to Mr. Burke's eloquence or knowledge, but sharing with him in his prejudices, have repeated and amplified the calumny, that "gold was the God, and his ledger, the bible of the merchant."

In no country has more ample proof been given, under circumstances too of great trial, than in this, of the cheerful and entire acquiescence of the commercial classes in the measures of their government. If we look to the history of the embargo alone, we shall find that during a period, when notwithstanding interruptions, vexations and plunderings of the belligerent nations, the commerce of this country was still eminently productive to those engaged in it, and to the public revenue; that it was at once withdrawn from the ocean, and that for more than a year, the whole seaboard of the Union exhibited a quiet, orderly, unresisting acquiescence in a measure of the government which caused the grass to grow in our most populous streets, which took the bread from the mouths of thousands of industrious artizans, mechanics, laborers and mariners, and which produced distress of the most aggravated nature over an unparalled extent of country. And all this too, when very great division of opinion existed as to the expediency of such a policy, and when nothing but the moral force of the government, and the habitual respect of our citizens for the law, were there to prevent its daily infringement.

Sale of Domestic Goods.—Under this head the Providence (R. I.) Journal notices an extensive sale of domestic merchandise which took place in that town on the 27th ult. We learn from this statement that no less than 200 packages were deposited with the auctioneer, every one of which was offered for sale, and purchased at a price equal to what they would have commanded under the most favorable existing circumstances in the New York market.

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

Adlum on the Cultivation of the Vine.

No. III.

The Vineyard, being now arrived at a bearing state, is to be treated in the following manner:

Early in the Spring (say in March) the ground between the rows should be worked, and, when necessary, manured. Manure should, in general, be used every third year; or, if the vineyard is large, one third may be manured every year. For manure, if the land is stiff and liable to bind, lay on sand and leached ashes; but if it be loose and dry, a little lime mixed with dung, is best. Spread it thin on the surface of the ground, and, in digging, bury every part. Where the rows are ten or twelve feet apart, the greater part of the space between may be worked with the plough and harrow.—But the ground near the vines, and between them, must be dug with hoes or spades; taking care, as before directed, not to injure the roots of the vines, by digging too deep near them. But where small horizontal shoots have been produced on or near the surface of the ground, they should be pruned off close to the places where they were produced. These are called by Vignerons day roots, from their growing near the surface of the ground, and are useless or noxious appendages. The working of the vineyard must be done before the vines blossom, and never while they are in bloom, as at that time it would do them great injury. After the fruit is formed, the working is to be repeated as often as may be necessary to destroy any grass and weeds that may spring up; it being at all times indispensable to have the vineyard kept as clean of weeds as possible.

Before the ground has been worked in the Spring, the stakes which have been removed should be replaced, and the vines tied to them in the following manner: At about sixteen inches from the foot of the vine, there should be a stake put, into which the two branches intended to bear fruit this summer should be fastened, observing not to draw them down horizontally. Another taller stake should be placed near the foot of the vine, to which the shoots intended to produce bearing wood for future years should be fastened, if they are long enough for that purpose; and afterwards, when their eyes begin to shoot, the new shoots should be trained to the same stake to prevent their trailing on the ground, hanging over and shading the fruit branches, or being broken by the wind.

In May, the vines should be carefully looked over again; and that the weak, lateral branches should be rubbed off as they are produced. The shoots which show fruit must then be fastened to the stakes to prevent their being broken; and when they are extended to three or four joints above the fruit, and the latter is the size of small peas, the shoot ought to be stopped by nipping it off with the thumb nail beyond the third or fourth joint above the fruit. But all the shoots which are designed to bear fruit the following season, should be trained upright to the middle stake, as above directed, and should be suffered to grow at full length. By this method, the fruit branches will not shade the middle shoots, nor will the middle shoots shade the fruit; so that each will enjoy the benefit of the sun and air.

This should be repeated every fortnight or three weeks from the middle of *May* to the first of *August;* which will keep their shoots in their proper position, and prevent the leaves from being inverted, which generally retards the growth of the fruit. By keeping the vines constantly clear of horizontal shoots, the fruit will not be crowded with too many leaves, and will not be too much shaded, but will constantly have the advantage of the sun and air equally; this is of the utmost consequence; for, where the fruit is covered with the dangling shoots in the spring, and, afterwards exposed to the air, either by stripping off the leaves, or displacing the branches entirely, as is often practised, the fruit will become hard, and remain at a perfect stand for weeks, and frequently will never advance afterwards. There cannot, therefore, be too much care taken to preserve the vines in a kindly state of growth, but this is generally little attended to; and when they have suffered from neglect or mismanagement, it is charged upon the climate, or the untowardness of the season. Here I cannot help taking notice of the absurd practice of those who, in order to let in the rays of the sun to ripen their fruit, strip off from their vines the leaves which grow near the clusters; not considering how they expose their fruit to the rays of the sun, which scorches the skin; after which, the grapes hardly ever ripen. It is absolutely necessary that the fruit should be moderately shaded by the leaves to promote its ripening well; and if the above directions are attended to, there will never be so many leaves near the fruit as to injure it.

But, with all the care that can possibly be taken, either in the culture of the vine, or in making wine, the latter will not be near so good while the Vineyard is young, as after it is ten or twelve years old; and it will be constantly improving until the Vineyard is fifty years old, as several persons have attested. It is even said skilful wine-coopers can tell the produce of a young vineyard from that of an old one, after the wine has been a voyage to sea.

All summer the dressing should be done with the thumb and finger, not with a knife; because shoots cut off with a knife or scissors, do not heal so soon as those that are rubbed or nipt off while young.

The vine should not be pruned until the young wood is nearly ripened in the autumn, when the leaves begin to fall; and it may be postponed until February; but the autumn is, I think, preferable. The pruning is to be done upon the principles already laid down for the third year. But I would advise, especially in cultivating our native grapes, to leave more eyes or bearing wood than Europeans generally do, and if the crop appeared too great, to cut out all the small clusters. But this is a part of the culture, in which most depends upon the exercise of sound discretion, aided by experience. The branches that have borne fruit the past summer, may either be shortened to a few eyes, or they may be cut away entirely. One general rule may be added, in conformity to the above principles, never to leave one stock or root burthened with two many branches, nor, in pruning, to leave these too long: for, although by doing this, there may be a greater quantity of fruit produced, yet the juice will never be so good as when the fruit is in more moderate quantity.

As the beauty of a vineyard depends upon the regular disposition of the vine branches, great care should be taken to train them regularly, and to provide bearing wood every year for that which is to follow.

When a vineyard is thus carefully dressed, the rows regular, the stakes exactly placed, and the shoots trained as above directed, it makes a beautiful appearance, and when the vines are in flower, they emit a most grateful scent, especially morning and evening.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject, has reported that it is inexpedient to abolish the franking privilege of Postmasters.

A Neat Turn.—A lady told her husband, she read the *Art of Love* on purpose to be agreeable to him. "I had rather have *love without art*," replied he.

The old fashioned way of advertising a runaway wife was—"Whereas, ——, my wife, has left my bed and board," &c. But Mr. Martin Curtiss, of Addison, (Vt.) advertises thus, in the Vergennes Aurora:—"Thank God, my wife Susan has gone of from *my* board, and carried off *her* bed," &c.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 30.

By the brig Mazzinglu, from Hayti, we have a proclamation from President Boyer, which looks like serious dissatisfaction with France. We have only time to translate the material parts of it.

"My proclamation of the 11th July, 1825, informed you of the negotiation concluded in this capitol with the Envoys of his Christian Majesty. In accepting the act which recognizes the Independence of Haiti, we did not conceal from ourselves the vagueness of its dispositions. We saw at once the diversity of interpretation that might be given to it; but we should have thought it injurious to the French government to suppose it actuated by any other thoughts or intentions than such as, in a declaration of that nature, can alone honor and immortalize the sovereign who proclaimed it.

"I am far from prejudging any thing against the loyalty of the views of the French Ministry: time, doubtless, will clear up, to the satisfaction of both parties, the important points as to which it is our duty to exercise the most scrupulous vigilance. Nevertheless, I shall always feel bound by my engagement, because good faith should be the first rule of conduct for those who govern States.

"Still, in the existing condition of things, I owe it to myself, to my country, and to the world, to declare the sense in which the government of Haiti accepted the ordonnance of 17th April.

"Interests however and rights so dear as those of our country, could not be abandoned to arbitrary interpretation. My duty required of me to ask precise explanations. I have asked them. The Commissioners chosen for that purpose, I invested with full powers and who were moreover charged to regulate in France the basis of our commercial relations have returned. They have done every thing in their power, worthily to fulfil their mission, but *they have not obtained* that which they were specially charged to require. The essential clauses of the Convention they have handed to me, not being conformable precisely with the interests of Haiti, prudence requires that nothing shall be concluded in the business, in the well founded hope that ulterior explanation may produce the desired result.

"Free and independent for 22 years, Haiti only saw in that ordonnance the application with respect to her of a formality to legitimatize, in the eyes of other nations, the government of a people who had constituted themselves sovereign. It is this formality from which results the renunciation by the King of France for himself and his successors, of all sovereignty over the territory of the republic, which we have obtained for an indemnity, of which the first installment has been paid, as will the others be punctually. The present legislature, in declaring this indemnity a *national debt*, have given a new guarantee of the good faith of their government.

"Thus there cannot exist, in the opinion of the world, the least doubt that such is the only reasonable interpretation of the ordonnance recognizing the independence of Haiti—an interpretation, moreover, in strict accordance with the preceding manifestos of this Government."

The Proclamation closed with exhorting citizens and soldiers to be industrious, vigilant and faithful. It is dated from Port au-Prince, 5th March. *American.*

Cuba—We remark in the New Orlean papers, an account of the assemblage o Mexican troops in *Yucetan*, and conjecture as to the object of that assemblage. It i explained in the following authentic state ment, which we translate from the Mexican *Aguila*, of the 15th ult.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The Secretary of War has reported t the Supreme Congress, that, in the opinion of the Executive, there are troops another means enough to make a consider ble landing on the coasts of Cuba, whic will serve as a rallying point for the inhabitants of that Island who may choose to dopt the cause of liberty; and the numb of these is certainly great; but that to avo all risk, however remote, the expediti must not be single; on which account t Executive designed to concert with Pre dent Bolivar a joint expedition, in case t Congress should lend their sanction; th he had sent a respectable portion of our my to Yucatan, the proximity of which the Island is known to every one, with t object to resist every hostile attempt the part of the enemy, and to be nearer the purposes of the expedition in questio

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[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 29.

Late from France.—We have received the Arctic, at this port, Paris papers to 9th of February. The French Legislat Chambers, which met on the 31st of nuary, had not proceeded to business, er than organizing their several bodies, reaus, &c.

Poland, (*Warsaw,*) *Jan.* 24.—Our city joys an outward tranquility, but the sile of the authorities, and letters from Rus make well informed people uneasy. I said that the son of Prince Lapuchin, sident of the council of State, is one of persons arrested at Petersburgh, and Prince Oboienski has avowed himself author of the death of the brave Miller.

names figure. The army of the south does not yet appear to have altogether submitted. It is said that several corps have refused to take the oath to the new Emperor. There is a report that a colonel, who was haranguing his regiment to induce them to take the oath, was killed with a sword, by a major of the same regiment, a member undoubtedly of the great conspiracy. This major has thrown himself into the city of Kiew, where he is blockaded. (This news is perhaps the same as that of the rebellion of Mouravieff. This chief wished, perhaps, to take possession of Kiew, which has some ancient fortifications; but it is known already that his projects did not succeed. [Note of the French Editor.]

Letters from Constantinople inform that on the 3d of January, there was an extensive conflagration in the suburb Galata, inhabited principally by Christians, and that a thousand shops and fifteen hundred houses were destroyed, causing a loss of fifteen millions of piastres. The fire is attributed to the agency of the Janissaries.

We do not yet know how to explain the embarrassment of the Pacha of the Egyptians. Some days since, it was said that Colocrotoni had made two fruitless attacks upon Tripolitza, and that this place had since been closely blockaded. The partisans of the Turks in Zante, who could not deny these facts, consoled themselves by saying, that the Egyptian garrison of Tripolitza, which was 2500 men strong, well disciplined and provisioned, and had Austrian and French artillerists, who were enrolled by Generals Boyer and Livzon, might hold out all winter, and that in the spring it would be relieved by fresh troops from Egypt. They were living in this hope, when letters from the continent brought us the information of the taking of Tripolitza, which happened on the night of the 27th–28th of December. Colocotroni, reinforced by four companies of *Tactitians*, taken from Col. Fabvier's regiment, having blown up one of the gates of Tripolitza, threw himself into the place at the head of 7000 Greeks. The combat was obstinate. The Egpytians and the negroes from Darfour, thrown into the castle situated on a height, were burnt alive there by order of Colocotroni, in retaliation for the churches they have burnt, the monks and priests they have martyred, and the women and children they have dragged into slavery. Thirty-six foreign officers, who escaped the flames, have been spared for a time, to be marched and shown from village to village, as infamous apostates, who, forgetting their title of Christians, have enlisted in the service of Turks, and shared in all their crimes. We presume that those among these miserable beings who survive this species of expiation, will be thrown into the first ship which will take the charge of transporting them back to Christendom.

Ionian Islands. CORFU, Jan. 3.—(*Private Correspondence.*) Ibrahim Pacha, after having three times endeavored to advance from Patras into three different parts of the Peloponnesus, was beaten on all sides, and obliged to return into that city. The loss he has suffered in different engagements with the Greeks was considerable, and especially near the village of Acrata, where we are assured that he lost two thousand men. Seeing the impossibility of succeeding in his projects, he despatched to Calona a body of troops in order to take possession of the Isthmus of Corinth, and open communications with Corinth, Patras and Tripolitza, and to come to the assistance of the last named city, which was in great danger. But the troops of Ibrahim having been beaten at Salona, were obliged to reimbark; they attempted to reach two points called Aspra-Spitia and P nthe-Litharia; but beaten again by the Greeks, they returned to Patras. Ibrahim, afterwards, with a body of troops, went to Crioneri, and marched toward Missolonghi, where he made an assault, which had no success, and returned to Patras.

The number of regular troops in the Morea increases every day. They amount at present to 3000 men. It is hoped that they will have ten thousand by the end of March. All the Greeks appear disposed now to become disciplined, having been instructed by the rude lesson they have received from the Egyptians.

Zante, Jan. 12.—The Greeks are rising with an energy worthy of the glorious days when they proclaim the reign of the Cross. While some ambitious dissenters have, far from the field of battle, (where they never drew themselves) been intriguing with strangers, and demanding a master from their country, Miaulis and Saktouris are immortalizing the glorious flag which is covered with the venerable symbol of our redemption. The eighth of this month, eighteen vessels of war, belonging to the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken, burnt, or thrown upon the shore of Etolia, near Missolonghi, and the remainder of the enemy's ships have now taken refuge under the guns of the castles of Lepanto and Patras. Our victorious Hellenians are cruising at the top of the promontory of Ataxa, in sight of the land and sea armies of the Infidels, who are struck with terror. Ibrahim Pacha, whose troops have been successively beaten on the northern side of the Peloponnesus, and at the assault of Missolonghi, seems to have lost his courage, and to be in a very uneasy position.

ENGLAND.

The session of Parliament was opened on the 2d of February. The Lord Chancellor was not able to attend, owing to confined indisposition. It was stated as a remarkable and uncommon event, that neither the king nor chancellor was present at the opening of the session. The royal communication was read by Lord Gifford. A great forgery is said to have been committed on the Bank of England.

Mr. Fould, a partner in the house) and one son, also in the firm. There can be no doubt that the calamity which so recently befel this eminent establishment, was the immediate cause of his death.

The present week will be remembered as one of the most trying periods to trade and public credit ever experienced in the East Riding of this country. The stoppage of Messrs. Hughes & Co. of the Malton Bank, produced a tremendous run upon the neighbouring banks; but we are glad to find, notwithstanding the very confident and general statemen s to the contrary, that the bank of Messrs. Bower, Dewsberry & Co. of Beverly, as well as that of Messrs. Woodell, Tindall, Cooke, and Co. of Scarborough, and indeed all the banks of the East Riding, met the demands upon them with so much promptitude, as to reinspire public confidence, which is now fully restored.

We regret to state that the banking house of Sir John Peating, Shaw, Barber & Co. of Cornhill, were under the necessity of suspending their payments on Tuesday.—The failure of a house on Monday, closely connected with them, caused so sudden and severe a run upon the banking house in the afternoon, that it was found impossible to make arrangements to open their doors next morning.

Failure of the Brighton Old Bank.—We have to announce this week, the suspension of payment of the Old Bank in this place, Messrs Mitchell, Mills, & Mitchell, which succeeded the failure of the house of Sir J. Perring, Shaw, Barber, and Co. of London, brokers, Barber and Sons. The shock occasioned by this event will be seriously felt by every individual in the town.

The following houses are announced as having failed in London—Levy, brothers, E. Symonds, S. Israel, and D. Mocatto.

Other important failures, were subsequently announced, among them May, Alewyn & Co. Butler, Brothers & Co. and Sir John Perring, Shaw & Co. in London. The latter house was the Agent for the Banks at Brighton, Canterbury, Davenport, St. Albans, Thetford and Sittingbourne.

In the Country, the Banks of Dilworth, Arlington, & Birkitt, at Lancaster, Crowdson & Co. Manchester, had stopped payment.

It is with great concern that we announce the failure of an eminent firm of cotton spinners, (Messrs. Stirling and Becton) of Manchester.

The failure of the respectable house of Muntz & Purten, has shaken the confidence of the trading community of this place more than any circumstance of a similar kind that has occurred for many years.

We find from a Parliamentary paper, that the Bankrupts gazetted in the first six weeks of this year, (to 14th February) was 515, or only 9 less than the number gazetted in the first six months of 1825.

Bank of England, Feb. 28.—It is generally rumoured in the city, that the Bank has come to the resolution of complying with the suggestion of Ministers, and will take measures for advancing to the extent of 4,000,000, on the security of adequate deposits of property.

Consols, which were expected to take a start on the communication of this intelligence, have dropped to 76¾ 7-8.

Russia.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg to the 2d February, represents that capital to be perfectly quiet. Investigation into the late conspiracy was still pursued, principally by the Emperor. A letter states that about 400 officers of distinction will be condemned to death. "One curious fact," says the letter, "may be relied upon. Three days previous to the Emperor's death, he was informed of a conspiracy against his life, which appeared to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits." The Paris Constitutionel states as a rumour, which was gaining ground in well informed circles, that the Emperor Nicholas had sent an autograph letter to the King of England, declaring, that the state of things in Russia compel him no longer to delay the passage of the Pruth, but to proceed at once to settle the affairs of the East; that he was determined to do every thing in his power not to disturb the general peace, and to maintain the harmony which had subsisted for ten years amongst the principal European States; and that he wished to come to an understanding with the Cabinet of Saint James and the other great powers, with respect to the mode of carrying into effect those projects of which he could no longer defer the execution. A copy of this letter is said to have been communicated to the French government, who delayed answering during 48 hours, although the reply was to be taken by the Duke of Wellington. It arrived, however, just before his Grace quitted London for St. Petersburg, and its nature is described as rather evasive.

The Duke of Wellington, says a morning paper, set out on his mission to Petersburgh on Wednesday the 8th inst. We can state, on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The strong feeling of the Russian army in favor of their co-religionists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot so easily be repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburgh to this feeling, has declared to his allies, that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government, is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single handed in this important enterprize, and in that case ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied. To prevent, therefore, the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, the Duke of Wellington is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece. Nothing but so important an object could have induced his Grace to undertake so fatiguing a journey at the present inclement season of the year, and in his present delicate state of health. If Russia and England join cordially in this object, and France co-operate, as no doubt she will, they can encounter no opposition from Constantinople or Vienna.

The highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of an English Grammar, and many other approved works on education, died on the morning of the 23d of February, at his house at Holdgate, near York, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties. Mr. M. was a Quaker, and a native of Pennsylvania.

Died in Russia, Count Romanzow, the great patron of science and literature.

Liverpool, March 2d, 1826.

From the 23d of February to the 1st of March, there was but a limited business doing in the Cotton Market, and no alteration in price. On the 2d, the demand revived, and a better feeling was shown; considerable sales were made, and an advance of 1-8*d* was established.

New York, April 5.

The arrival of the Cadmus from Havre, and of the Hudson from London, at this port and of the Albion at Boston, brings us London dates to the 9th March.

We learn that at the last date, commercial confidence was in some degree restored. On Saturday, March 4, a day which has been looked for with apprehension, on account of the large amount of engagements which then became due, no failure of importance occurred, and the amount of bills dishonored was small. There had been great fluctuation in the funds. Three per cent. consols, March 3, were down to 75¾. The variation in a single week was over 4 per cent.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Lieven, left London on the morning of March 3, for St. Petersburgh. The cause of his departure was not known, and a rumour that he was recalled caused some alarm.

A report by the way of the Orkneys, brought thither by the captain of a Russian shipwrecked vessel had obtained, that the Emperor Nicholas and 90 of his nobles had been assassinated, and Constantine proclaimed. A comparison of the date shows it to be unfounded; but the ready ear lent to such idle tales, shows the prevailing belief that the state of Russia is very unsettled.

Mr. Rothschild paid into the Bank of England in gold received from the continent from the 15th Dec. to the 25th Feb. 2,100,000 pounds.

The Glasgow Free Press says—"New York, which contains 166,000 inhabitants sends ten members to the American Parliament!"

The editor of the New York Commercial, after expressing much *terror* at the mass of congressional documents that had accumulated upon his table, very justly says—"The truth is, our state papers, messages, congressional speeches, &c. are vastly too long. They cannot be republished, and even if they were, they would never be read. The best model for diplomatic correspondence, was that furnished by Gen. Armstrong, while our Minister at Paris. When he had a point to establish, he marched straight up to the object, without leading the reader round by the way of Robinhood's barn."

We understand that the Bunker Hill Monument is to be be built of beautiful granite, from a quarry in Quincy. It is to be conveyed to the shore, a distance of three miles, on the railway, about to be erected there, and to be transported thence to Charlestown, by water.—*Patriot.*

The President of the United States and the Delegation in Congress from the State of Tennessee, it appears, have come to an open rupture, relative to the recent appointment of a Postmaster at Nashville. The circumstances of the case, as we have heard them, are briefly these. Mr. Currey, a respectable citizen of Nashville, who had been for ten years an acting deputy in the office, and who is remarkably zealous in his friendship for Gen. Jackson, was recommended to the Postmaster General, by six hundred citizens of Nashville, as eminently fitted to fill the office of Postmaster, and in this recommendation, all the members of Congress from that State, save one, united.—There was for the same office, another applicant, Mr. Erwin, the Editor of the Nashville Whig, who during the Presidential contest favored Mr. Crawford's interest, and whose brother married the daughter of Mr. Clay. The Postmaster General it seems, consulted the President relative to the appointment, and the consequence was, that Mr. Erwin was selected. This fact being rumored abroad, Messrs. Eaton and Houston, the former a Senator, and the latter a Representative from Tennessee, addressed a letter of remonstrance to the President, stating at length their reasons why Mr. Curry should receive the appointment. This letter is written in very strong language, and the writers allege, that the President has, in the course pursued on the occasion, "departed from every thing of usage, of practice and right, and insinuate that his conduct, apart from a mere *sic volo*, is in no reasonable way to be accounted for." This letter was returned to the authors by the Postmaster General, at the request of the Executive, "*as a paper not proper for him to receive.*"—Mr. McLean also states, in his note, that Mr. Erwin, previous to his acceptance of the appointment, made a transfer of all his interest in the Printing Establishment, thus obviating the objections on that score—And here the matter rests.—*Nat. Reg.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 3.

The Joint Resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the election of any person as President of the United States for more than two terms, was passed, 32 yeas and 9 nays, and sent to the House.—Mr. King spoke three hours against it.

The Senate spent two hours on executive business.

Tuesday, April 4.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from the resolution to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported salt.

The Senate spent some time on executive business.

Wednesday, April 5.

The Senate was again engaged in the consideration of Executive and private business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 1.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of two hundred and fifty petitioners; which were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McLane in the chair, on the amendments proposed by Mr. McDuffie to the Constitution.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, addressed the committee, in reply to Mr. Webster's speech of yesterday, and in support of both branches of the amendment.

He was followed by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, on the same side.

Mr. McDuffie then rose to put a few questions to Mr. Trimble, which resulted in a brief verbal conversation, of no pleasant particulars of which the Reporter is restrained from giving at this time.

Mr. Estill, of Va. inquired of the chair what was the question before the House.

Mr. Kremer, of Pa. after expressing a desire to speak on the general subject, but signifying that the excited state of the gentlemen's minds rendered it inexpedient to proceed, moved that the committee rise.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, and Mr. Storrs, of Kentucky, then successively addressed the committee, in reply to some remarks in the speech of Mr. Trimble in relation to a late candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Trimble explained, and Mr. McDuffie replied. when

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Buchanan appealed to the gentleman on the propriety of closing the discussion on these resolutions; stating that he had prepared with much care a speech on the subject, which, after what had taken place, he now would suppress.

Mr. Webster pressed the same motion, and moved that the committee rise; the question being taken, the committee rose.

Mr. Webster then moved, in the House, that the committee of the whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the consideration of these resolutions; which was agreed to, and the committee was discharged accordingly.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. moved the PREVIOUS QUESTION, (the effect of which precludes all amendments and debate, and requires at once a decision on the main question before the House.) The motion of Mr. Saunders was sustained, ayes 86, noes 86. The previous question was then put, "Shall the main question now be put?" And decided in the affirmative, 123 to 57.

Mr. McDuffie called for a division of the question, that the vote might be taken on the proposition to remove the Presidential Election from the House of Representatives, and then on the District System; which was agreed to.

The question was accordingly stated on the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That, for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving on Congress.

And, by request of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: Yeas 138, Nays 52. So the first resolution was agreed to.

[On this question, twelve of the members from this state voted in the affirmative, one (Mr. Bryan,) in the negative.]

The question was then taken on the following (second) resolution:

Resolved, That a uniform system of rating Districts ought to be established in all the States, number of Districts in each State to equal number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, and each District having one vote.

And, by request of Mr. Little, of Maryland, decided by yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas 90, Nays 102.

[All the members from this state voted in the affirmative.]

Mr. McDuffie then moved that the first resolution, which had been agreed to, be referred to a select committee, to report thereon to this House.

The motion was carried—ayes 113.

The question then being asked, of how many the committee shall consist: Mr. McDuffie moved 7; another member moved 13, and another 24.

The question was put first on the highest number, and carried. So the select committee was ordered to consist of 24 members.

And then the House adjourned.

Monday, April 3.

The House went into committee of the whole on the following resolution reported by the committee of Foreign Relations:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the House

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, 1826.

Steam Boat Cotton Plant.—On Saturday last, a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled, by invitation of Mr. Thompson, on board of his new and elegant Steam Boat, to enjoy an aquatic excursion, and to witness the first performance of the Boat. Freighted with the beauty and fashion of the town, she proceeded a few miles down the river, while music, dancing, and other diversions, and a profusion of good cheer, enlivened the scene. The Cotton Plant left here this morning, on her first trip to Wilmington.

Hamilton Fulton, Esq. who lately received the appointment of Civil Engineer to the State of Georgia, passed through this Town this morning on his way to Milledgeville.

There has not for many years, probably, been known so dull a season in the commercial world as the last winter has been in the Southern States. Here, where the bustle and animation of an extensive business has usually been witnessed, affording employment and profit to an industrious and thriving community, there has been an uncommon, but by no means unaccountable diminution of trade. It has been felt, in a greater or less degree, by all classes, and not the least by ourself, as our columns, almost bare of advertisements, (the very "salt of their existence") too plainly evidence. We took occasion, last fall, when the business season was opening, if not with the excitement of the preceding season, yet with cheerfulness and animation, to remark that the advertising columns of a newspaper afforded one of the best criterions by which to estimate the extent of the commerce of a town. At that time we little dreamed that the truth of the observation would be apparent in another and so different a situation of our paper. We did not intend, however, to speak of our own affairs, but to mention, what we have heard from various sources, that all the towns in the Southern States whose business depends mainly on the state of the cotton market, are in the same or a worse condition with this town. This extraordinary depression evidently results from the low price of cotton and the scarcity, we had almost said non-existence, of other marketable articles.

Yet, bad as business is with us, it might be much worse. Whilst other towns have experienced scarcity, want of confidence, and failures, there has been no failure here, nor any want of confidence among the mercantile community. They give as much for cotton as the foreign market will justify, and sell goods lower than their neighbors.

The season has certainly not realized the expectations of the sanguine, but it has been exempt from any calamity or great distress, and that is better than can be said of many commercial places in the country. If our profits have been less than usual, we must contrive to live on less, to supply the deficiency.

Foreign News.—The anxiously expected news from Europe is at length arrived, and is of a highly interesting nature, which will be our apology for occupying so much room with it. It is gratifying to find that hopes may be entertained of bringing to a termination the most satisfactory to the friends of liberty, the Grecian struggle for independence. If the objects of the Duke of Wellington's mission be such as the English journals assert, little doubt can be entertained of their accomplishment.

Our readers will rejoice, too, to see, that amidst all the commercial distress in England, a small advance has taken place in the price of cotton. This is cheering, though the expectation of any considerable rise is forbidden by every view of the subject.

Mr. Jefferson.—It is suggested in a Baltimore paper, that the Tickets in Mr. Jefferson's Lottery, which will be ready for sale in a few weeks, be purchased and destroyed by those persons throughout the Union who would shew their respect and gratitude. The Baltimore paper says,

"Would it not be a more appropriate spectacle for the fiftieth anniversary of our Independence to see those tickets consigned to the flames by a rejoicing and a grateful people, than to witness the anxious countenances of eager adventurers, ready to participate of the dismembered property of a patriot whose hand had penned the Declaration of our Independence, whose wisdom had illuminated a world, and whose fame had reflected "honor upon human nature itself?"

This would certainly be a most delicate and gratifying mode of relief, and we doubt not will be adopted. It is said that four gentlemen in Baltimore have subscribed more than $800 for Mr. Jefferson's relief, and that a Member of Congress from Virginia has directed $500 to be invested in Tickets.

Congress.—In the Senate, on Friday last, a bill was reported to reduce the duty on imported salt, from fifteen cents to ten cents per bushel. Also, a bill to reduce the duty on Coffee to 3 cents per pound, and to make a reduction of the duties on teas and wines. The day was principally spent in considering the bill to amend the Judicial System, on which Mr. Randolph spoke two hours.

The Postmaster General has decided, in answer to an inquiry by the Editors of the National Intelligencer, that every sheet of paper, of whatever dimensions, accompanying a newspaper, in the nature of a supplement or otherwise, is chargeable with ordinary newspaper postage.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. McNeill, our representative to Congress, for a volume of Executive Proceedings in the Senate, on the Panama Mission, and Messages and documents relating thereto. We have also received other similar favors from the same source.

A well grounded hope is entertained, that if the mission to Panama should be sanctioned by the House of Representatives, it will be followed by an explicit declaration of that House that it is not intended to compromit the neutral relations of this government, nor to form an alliance with any foreign power. Under the restrictions which such a declaration will impose on the Ministers, they cannot well do much harm, they *may* do much good.

It has been suggested, and a more careful perusal of the documents convinces us of the fact, that a trifling error was committed in some editorial remarks in our last, relative to the Executive. The fact is that Mr. Clay communicated no documents shewing that the late Emperor Alexander *had failed* in an attempted mediation between Spain and her late colonies; because he never did attempt such a mediation; but he did communicate documents shewing that the government of Spain, being informed of the proposition made to the Emperor, "declared in the most positive manner, the King's inalterable resolution never to abandon his rights, and to reject all offers of mediation, or of amicable intervention which should contemplate the acknowledgment of the independence of the new States." "The Russian Minister," in the language of Mr. Hayne, "acquiesced in the justice of these views." It is evident, therefore, that the mediation would not be successful; and yet Mr. Clay with these documents in his hands, and withholding them from the Senate, expresses a confident opinion that the mediation would be successful.

☞ The communication of L. has been handed to the gentlemen mentioned in it, by which its object will probably be as well effected as by its publication.

Charlotte, April 4.

There is now a direct intercourse, by stages, between this place, Cheraw, and Fayetteville. The stage from the latter place arrived, for the first time, last Tuesday, and will come in regularly, hereafter, every Monday evening. The line will be extended, in two or three weeks, to Wilkesborough, where it will intersect the stage line from Salem to Newport and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The stage will leave here every Tuesday morning for Cheraw and Fayetteville via Wadesborough; and passengers will be carried at the following rates:—

From Charlotte to Wadesboro',	$4 00
" " Cheraw,	6 00
" " Fayetteville,	9 00

This line of stages will add greatly to the public convenience, and will, we think, be particularly advantageous to the commercial towns on the Cape Fear and Pee Dee rivers; we trust, therefore, that the enterprising contractor, Mr. Davis, will be liberally encouraged.—*Catawba Journal.*

Reports, we understand, have gone abroad, that the small pox is rapidly spreading in this town, and the infection becoming general; we deem it our duty, therefore, to state, that they are totally unfounded—that the disease has been confined to one spot, and that no fears are entertained of its extending beyond that.—*Ibid.*

It is, methinks, a low and degrading idea of that sex, which was created to refine the joys and soften the cares of humanity, by the most agreeable participation, to consider them merely as objects of sight. This is abridging them of their natural extent of power. How much nobler is the contemplation of beauty, heightened by virtue, and commanding our esteem and love, while it draws our observation. Colours artfully spread upon canvass may entertain the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of her person any excellent qualites, may be allowed still to amuse as a picture, but not to triumph as a beauty.—*Spectator.*

The wise man endeavors to shine in himself, and the fool to outshine others. The first is humbled by the sense of his own infirmities, the last is lifted up by the discovery of those which he observes in other men. The wise man considers what he wants, and the fool what he abounds in. The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation, and the fool when he recommends himself to the applause of those about him.—*Spectator.*

Spanish Proverb.—A wise man changes his mind; a fool never will.

MARRIED,

In Cheraw, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George W. Hathaway, Doct. *James Moffett*, of Fayetteville, to Miss *Maria Winfield*, of Marlborough District.

DIED,

At his seat near Charlotte, on the 28th ult. Gen. George Graham, aged 68. He was buried with military honors by the Lafayette Artillery company, commanded by Capt. Thos. I. Polk; and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of his fellow citizens.

Gen. Graham was a revolutionary veteran, and was actively engaged in the service of his country during the whole of our war of Independence.

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, April 6.

The Manchester packet ship brings us our regular files from London to the 7th ult. inclusive, with Lloyd's Lists and Liverpool papers of the 9th.

Liverpool, March 9.—Since our last, a great improvement has taken place in the commercial world. The gradual revival of confidence, joined with a general impression that the prices of produce are or have been at the lowest, are best assurance that this improvement is not transitory.—We fondly hope, that the restoration of confidence will rapidly continue, although perhaps less slowly than its sudden prostration; and that trade will ere long be in as prosperous a state as before.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Thomas, Pennington, St. Thomas.
Brig Hunter, Carr, St. Thomas.
Schr. Camden, Hiscock, New York.
Schr. Falcon, Pierce, Jamaica.
Schr. Jno. Rodman, Butler, Elizabeth City.
Schr. Gov. Parriss, Chisholm, Baltimore.
Sloop Humbird, Stoddard, Charleston.
Schr. Valiant, Brown, Elizabeth City.
Sloop Favorite, Stodder, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig North Carolina, Hallett, New York.
Brig Mary and Eliza, Talbot, Matanzas.
Brig Invincible, Pratt, Barbadoes.
Schr. Gen. Jackson, Asplin, Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived yesterday, Steam Boat North Carolina, with full freight of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Departed, this morning, Steam Boat Cotton Plant, Capt. Tawes, with Cotton &c. and eight Passengers.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		60
Peach,	-	do.	60	70
Bacon, - -	-	lb.	7	8
Beeswax -	-	do.	28	30
Butter, -	-	do	12½	20
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	-	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	9	10
Corn, -	-	bushel	85	90
Copperas -	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.	7 50	
Fine, do.	-	do		6
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	5 00	
Feathers -	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	45	45
Ginger -	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	3	
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -	-	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do	50	60
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	-	do	9	10
Loaf, -	-	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4 50	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey, -	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Sales at Auction,
OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.

On Wednesday, May 10, by the subscribers at their Auction Rooms, will be sold the Household and Kitchen Furniture of a Gentleman about to remove from this state, consisting of almost every article necessary in House-Keeping, among which will be found an elegant Mantle and Pier Mirror, Astral Lamps, a beautiful set of Flower Pots, a large eight day Clock, and a Bagatelle Board; there will be also offered superb Drawing Room Furniture of Rose Wood with Ormolu ornaments, inlaid Brass Work richly carved and Gilt, and with crimson damask silk cushions, a Rose Wood Piano to match, sweetly toned and made by Geib of New York, an elegant English Fowling Piece, on the purcussion principle, with case and implements complete. Also, a new Charlottee and Harness, has four seats, leather top, moveable baggage rack, and calculated for either one or two horses; and a light wagon and harness. Terms made known on the day of sale. WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

April 12th, 1826.—61 5t

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to leave this country, requests all those indebted to him to come forward without delay, and make payment, and all those having any demands against him to bring forward their claims for settlement.

D. McFADYEN.

Fayetteville, April 12.—3t

Cheap Book Store.
JOHN WILKINSON

HAS for sale, at his Cheap Book Store, on Market Square, at the Sign of the Bible, a general assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books,

The most of which he will sell at half price. Also, an assortment of BLANK BOOKS, on which a discount of 25 per cent. will be made on the retail prices.

Fayetteville, April 10—62 3t

Dancing School.

JOHN LATASTE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville that his School has commenced, and will continue, during the Spring, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, for young Ladies, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening for young Gentlemen. The two first days will be devoted to lessons, and the third to practising.

Terms—$10 per quarter of ten weeks, or thirty evenings' instruction.

April 12—6 tf

Notice.

WHEREAS the Subscriber purchased, on Thursday the 6th inst. of Josiah Webb, a certain Bay Mare, about eight years old, for which I gave two notes, of seventeen and one half dollars each. As I have since been informed that said mare is not, nor never was, the property of said Webb, this is to forwarn all persons not to trade for the same, as I am determined not to pay the amount till his right thereto shall be proven.

WM. SIMONS.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1826—62 3t

Notice.

A REWARD of two and one half cents will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of a servant maid by the name of Mary Jane Bradly, who has absconded from my employ; but I will be answerable for no other expense. I forwarn all persons from harboring or crediting said maid, as I will pay no debt contracted by her.

ALEX'R PATTERSON.

Cumberland county, April 8, 1826—2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

A. G. Jackson vs. Thomas Jackson. } Original attachment, Sheriff's return, "levied 18th February, 1826, on Thos. Jackson's interest in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther, Ben, Dick, and George Also all his interest in the Lands formerly the property of Dicey Molton, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

61 Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Esek Arnold and David Stephenson vs. Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck, of the firm of Phelps & Peck } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nott, and summoned him as garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

6 Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Of Maryland—Class Number Six.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day,* and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
50	-	100	-	5,000
100	-	50	-	5,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
550	-	10	-	5,500
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,829 prizes,				160,000

Tickets,	$5	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

A few Tickets and Shares ordered in this Lottery have been received.

E. J. HALE.

April 12.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*
By H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

POETRY.

THE PROUD LADYE.

Oh what could the ladye's beauty match,
An' it were not the ladye's pride?
An hundred knights from far and near
Woo'd at the ladye's side.

The rose of summer slept on her cheek,
Its lilly upon her breast,
And her eyes shone forth as a glorious star
That rises the first in the east.

There were some who woo'd for her land and gold,
And some for her noble name,
And more that woo'd for her loveliness;
But her answer was still the same.

"There is a steep and lofty wall,
Where my warders trembling stand,
He who at speed shall ride round its height,
For him shall be my hand."

Many turned away from the deed,
The hope of their wooing o'er;
But many a young knight mounted the steed—
He never mounted more.

At last there came a youthful knight
From a strange and far countrie;
The steed that he rode was white as the foam
Upon a stormy sea.

And she who had scorned the name of love,
Now bowed before its might,
And the lady grew meek, as if disdain
Were not made for that stranger knight.

She sought at first to steal his soul
By dance, song and festival;
At length on bended knees she prayed
He would not ride the wall.

But gaily the young knight laugh'd at her fear,
And flung him on his steed—
There was not a saint in the calender
That she prayed not to in her need.

She dared not raise her eyes to see
If heaven had granted her prayer,
Till she heard a light step bound by her side—
And the gallant knight stood there!

Then took the lady Adeline
From her hair a jewell'd band;
But the knight repell'd the offered gift,
And turned from the offered hand.

"And deemest thou that I dared this deed,
Ladye, for love of thee?
The honor that guides the soldier's love
Is mistress enough for me.

"Enough for me to ride the ring,
The victor's crown to wear,
But not in honor of the eyes
Of any ladye there.

"I had a brother whom I lost
Through thy proud cruelties,
And far more was to me his love
Than woman's love could be.

"I came to triumph o'er the pride
Through which that brother fell;
I laugh to scorn thy love and thee,
And now proud dame, farewell!"

And from that hour the ladye pined,
For love was in her heart,
And on her slumber there came dreams
She could not bid depart.

Her eye lost all its starry light,
Her cheeks grew wan and pale,
Till she hid her faded loveliness
Beneath the sacred veil.

And she cut off her long dark hair,
And bade the world farewell,
And now she dwells a veiled nun
In Saint Maria's cell.

Cheese, Segars, &c.

CASKS PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE
10,000 Spanish Segars
10,000 American do
20 Bbls Whiskey and Gin
4 Bbls Linseed Oil
25 Kegs White Lead in Oil
2 half bbls Luff's New York crackers
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.

April 5th, 1826.—613t

Robt. Jaffray & Co.

HAVE just received their Spring Importation of Dry Goods which is open, and ready for Sale. Also, 50 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers.

Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

David B. Crane & Co's

SPRING IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE and CUTLERY has arrived and is ready for sale.

Fayetteville, 4th April 1826.—614t

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 29th April next, two Negro Fellows, GEORGE and SAM, the property of Wm. L. McNeill, conveyed by Deed of Trust to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Crawford.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.

March 28, 1826—60-tf

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for
CASH OR CREDIT,
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.
E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Murchison left my bed and board on the 28th inst. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. COLIN MURCHISON.

Moore county, March 29—3t

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 15th day of April next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

March 7, 1826—58-tm

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History. Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials. Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent
BLANK BOOKS.
Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping PAPER.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment. ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to
JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.
JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by
O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Iron Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Sweden Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12 1825—45tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*,—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,
20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. my negro man FRANK, aged about 28 years, about 6 feet high, stoops a little, and appears stiff in the hips when walking; wore away a long mixed homespun coat, and white or mixed pantaloons. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or Ten Dollars for his appréhension and confinement in any Jail so that I may get him; I expect that he will try to get into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill, as he is well acquainted there.

JOHN LEWIS.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1825—58tf

☞ The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in May next I shall expose to public sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the year 1824, viz.

850 acres on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by Jesse Parker for Mary Cox.

750 acres on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed by Alex'r Cameron.

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

March 9, 1826—59-6t

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825—tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Valuable Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 15th April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz:

The three story Brick House and Lot on Hay Street, occupied by Jno. M. Dobbin and Angus Taylor, Esqs.

The Lot adjoining the residence of Mr. S. Staiert, fronting on Gillespie and Franklin Streets.

One ditto, fronting on Grove and Cool Spring streets, containing about 6 acres.

One ditto, fronting on the north side of Grove Street near the residence of Jno. D. Eccles, Esq.

One ditto, fronting on Ann and Lamon streets, containing 6 acres.

Three ditto in Campbellton.

1300 acres Land 3½ miles from Town, with a good Two Story Dwelling House and the necessary outhouses thereon.

Terms made known at sale.

HENRY W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

March 21st, 1826.—4t

MAP

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, which, if not taken out before the 1st July next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

A—Theophilus Autry, Esther Alvis, Saml. Allen.

B—Psalul Boon, Thos. D. Burch, Hiram Blakslee, 2, Nathan Bebee, J. Beach, John Black, H. Branson, Saml. Burkloe, John Bowman, Augustus Bardetts, Dempsey Burgess, Saml. Birdsay, Abner Bowell.

C—Chas. Calvin, Jane Cant, Joshua Carman, Eliza Cochran, Christian Campbell, Daniel Clark, Arch'd. B. Cameron, William R. Carman, D. B. Cameron, Wm. Cade, Allen Cameron, 2, Jas. Campbell, Simon Casey, Mary Curry, Flora Cameron, Wm Cameron, Dan'l. Campbell, Sarah Colquhoun, Arch. Colquhoun, Angus Currie, Lachlin B. Cameron.

D—Olif Davis, John W. Danaridge, Joseph Dennis, 2, John Daniel, John Dow, Matthew Dickinson, John Dickinson.

E—Anna Edwards, Wm. L. Evans.

F—M. Fowler, Caroline Farris.

G—Sarah Gaston, Hugh Gilmore, Lewis Green, William Griswold, William Gulley, Theophilus Guy, Robert Graham, Gilbert Guy.

H—Eliza Henderson, 2, Bennett Henderson, Jordan Howell, John Harriss, John T. Honrine, Lewis Hatton, Jefferson Heantley, William Hinton, Joseph Halloway, John Huey.

J—Joshua Jessap, John L. Jerry, Sherman Johnson, John Jordan, Edmund Judkins, 3.

K—John B. Kelly, Sidney S. King.

L—Sherwood C. Lindsay, 2, John Lastie, Sarah P. Lumsden, Abraham Leddan, John Leonard.

M—Foster Mason, Frederick Miller, John Morgan, John Murchison, 2, Neil Monroe, 2, John Morrison, 2, Saml. Mims, Joseph Moore, Marium Moody, Catharine Munroe, William Matthews, Raiford Mason, William A. Matthews, Stephen Massey, Wm. Magee.

Mc—Margaret McRackan, Hugh McCranie, Danl. McNeill, 3, Neil McCranie, Duncan McMillan, Randolph McDonald, Mary McNeill, Archd. McKay, Nancy McMillan, John McQuaige, Danl. McCuin, Alexander McDougald, Mary McCall, Archd. B McFadyen, Murdoch McRae, A. G. McIlvaine, 2, Alexander McKay, Danl. McCall, Hugh McColl, Alexander McQueen, Hugh McDonald, Danl. McKay, Love McDaniel, Evander McIver, Hector McCallister, Hugh R. McDonald, Mikiel McKay, James McKethen, Mordick McLeod, William McDearmit, Alexander McAlpine, Hugh McDugald.

N—Benjamin Newberry, 2, Alexander Neely.

O—David Ochiltree, Nicholas Ottignon, George Overton, Edward Owines.

P—John Pettyford, Danl. Patterson, jr. Edward Phelps, Malcom Pursell, Simeon Pemberton, Alexander Patterson.

R—Luther Rice, Elizabeth Robeson, Mark Riley, Moses Robertson, Malcom Robison, James Russ, Randal Robeson, George J. Rogers, 3, Edward Robinson.

S—James Stewart, 2, William Sowell, John Shaw, 2, Harriet Stephens, James Stevens, Howell T. Sowell, Edward Skipper, Mary Shaw, James Sims.

T—Zachr. Thigpen, 2, Alexander Taylor, Cornelius B. Tyson.

V—Jane Venters, 2.

W—Catharine Ward, Stephen Walden, Caroline Walton, Jeremiah Willis or Alexander McArthur, Neil Wilkinson, 3.

JOHN McRAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, April 1st, 1826.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

MANSION HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of those favors, assuring them that every exertion will be used, and due attention paid, to the comfort and convenience of those who may be stowed, in order to the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are large, airy, and being new, clean, and large, are well calculated for comfort and health, opening upon a [illegible] which presents a fine prospect; superadded to which are comforts of ease and retirement, which many Houses in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. The situation, being on one of the most [illegible] is healthy; attended with the advantage of convenience arising from the important [illegible] siness transacted on that street, which [illegible] the interest of Country Merchants are [illegible] call. It is constantly supplied by [illegible] ducts, with pure water, issuing from [illegible] best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

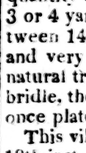
His TABLE with the best the country affo ds; his Stables shall be attended by [illegible] dy, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment [illegible] celled in any other Public House in [illegible]

DILLON [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55—

☞ The above Hotel has been [illegible] Proprietors, as a regular Stage [illegible] Stages that arrive at and depart from [illegible] Rooms and Refreshments, are [illegible] ways in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling for [illegible] commodation paper a [illegible] pleasant and healthy place [illegible] larly, white or black, [illegible] sickly for 9 years past) on which I [illegible] ton; it contains 210 Acres or more, [illegible] table Dwelling House, a Brick [illegible] Store Room, over a spring in the [illegible] with all other necessary Out-houses. [illegible] Garden, with a Branch running through [illegible] fertile, in fine order and handsomely [illegible] the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear [illegible] as such, I invite purchasers to examine [illegible] selves. All I will say is, that the [illegible] ated and improved, so convenient to [illegible] ket Town in the State, a good, [illegible] comfortable and healthy residence, [illegible] moving to Tennessee, I would sell [illegible] Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock [illegible] among them, some of the Northern [illegible] and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, [illegible] and two or three strong plantation [illegible] about 100 Acres of Land, I mile [illegible] elegant healthy situation for a [illegible] commanding a handsome view of the [illegible] Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAML. [illegible]

Spring Hill Jan 10, 1826—49tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the [illegible] persons who have any wish to [illegible] and improve morality, in detecting [illegible] in my employ, and for some time [illegible] this vicinity, passed by the name of [illegible] BERGH; he is about five feet [illegible] black hair, dark eyes and heavy [illegible] generally carries himself very erect, [illegible] birth, but whether he is a German [illegible] unable to tell as he speaks both [illegible] he has the cast and manners of the [illegible] writes an excellent English hand, [illegible] erably well; he is well dressed, in [illegible] cloth, with a velvet collar to his [illegible] suppose him to be about 30 years [illegible] pudent and talkative, when in [illegible] commonality of men; but quite at [illegible] in genteel company.

This fellow stole from the [illegible] quantity of virgin gold, a piece of [illegible] 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or [illegible] tween 14 and 15 hands high, but [illegible] and very much shaved by the [illegible] natural trotter, and shod before [illegible] bridle, the saddle about half worn, [illegible] once plated, but now nearly robbed.

This villain made his escape on the [illegible] 18th inst. and what course he has taken [illegible] to say, but suspect he will make for [illegible] South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw; [illegible] N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from [illegible] places I expect he will make for Philadelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to [illegible] will apprehend the said B. A. Smith [illegible] cure him in jail so that I may get him [illegible] him to justice, and by that means [illegible] again from committing such an act [illegible] one who may, through humanity, [illegible] ploy; or I will give ten dollars for [illegible] the mare, saddle and bridle, and [illegible] charges, or for such information as [illegible] to get her again.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. [illegible]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] county, N. C. while on his [illegible] dence in Alabama, on the morning [illegible] three Negro Men, named *LEWIS*, *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, [illegible] plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, [illegible] pauling hat, yellow mixed [illegible] jacket, black waistcoat and blue [illegible]

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, [illegible] inches high, wore a fur hat, [illegible] ed northern homespun short jacket, [illegible] homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years [illegible] or 8 inches high, speaks quick, [illegible] short jacket, check shirt, blue [illegible]

The above reward will be given [illegible] hension of these negroes, and [illegible] jail, so that the subscriber may get [illegible] dollars will be given for securing [illegible]

Any information respecting [illegible] ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, [illegible] TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or to

WILLIAM PEARCE.

August 29, 1825—36tf

C. J. TOOKE,

CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having [illegible] of the State House in Raleigh, has removed to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he will furnish all kinds of furniture in the Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, in a workmanlike manner, and dispatch, at less prices than can be obtained elsewhere, for cash or [illegible]

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—[illegible]